

LINDOLINNA STAMPS
of LINDOLIN-1873

DRAWER 21

STAMPS: LINDOLIN

71 2009 068 05599



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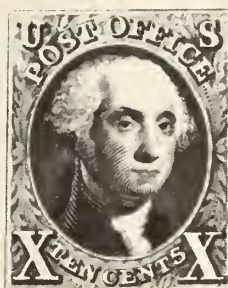
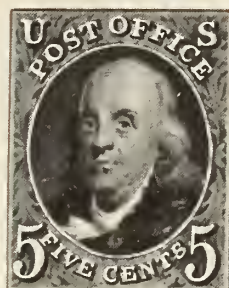
6¢ Lincoln Stamp 1873

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection



Ben Franklin



George Washington

America's Stamps

A new book by MAUD AND MISKA PETERSHAM

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Do you know?

1. The first Federal issue portrayed (a) The Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army and the First Postmaster General, (b) The President of the United States and The Attorney General, (c) Washington and Jefferson.
2. The approximate number of U.S. postage stamps issued 1847-1946 is (a) 275, (b) 475, (c) 675, (d) 875.
3. Which is *not* in the Jamestown issue? (a) Picture of landing, (b) Picture of Fort, (c) Capt. John Smith, (d) Pocahontas.
4. Mother's Day was proclaimed the second Sunday in May by (a) Franklin D. Roosevelt, (b) Calvin Coolidge, (c) Woodrow Wilson.

Answers on Reverse Side

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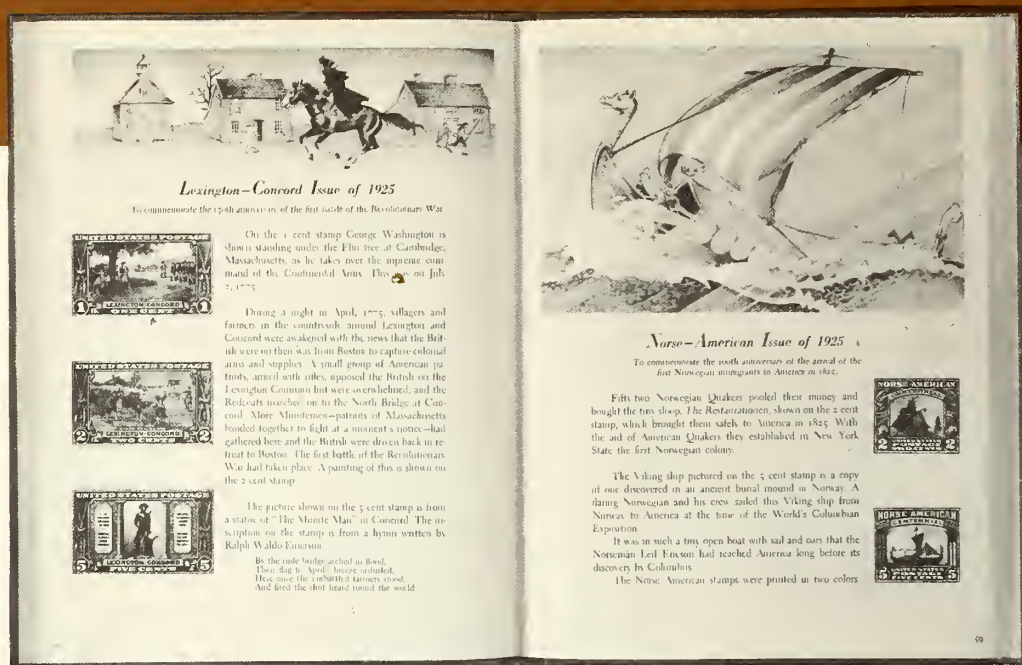
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ANSWERS

- 1 - a 3 - b
2 - b 4 - c



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

BOOK SHOP

16 NORTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 2, ILL.



Dec. 1956

In order that *Lincoln Lore* may be brought up to date, Mr. Meserve has granted the editor permission to publish numbers 109 to 130, A & B, using his classification and data.

To the casual observer, some of these 24 portraits may appear to be the same as those first published in Meserve's book of 1911, but they were made from different negatives even though some of them were made at the same sitting.

The two additional photographs, designated as A & B, which are included in the fourth supplement but are without numbers, could conceivably be those of Abraham Lincoln. They were included by the compiler "in the hope that information concerning their history and identification may be forthcoming."

SUPPLEMENT NUMBER TWO

No.	Photographer	Place	Date
109	William Church	Springfield, Ill.	May 24, 1860
110	Unknown	Springfield, Ill.	1860
111	Unknown	Springfield, Ill.	1860
112	William Seavy	Springfield, Ill.	1860
113	Unknown	Springfield, Ill.	1860
114	Alexander Gardner	Washington, D.C.	Aug. 9, 1863
115	Mathew B. Brady	Washington, D.C.	1863 or 1864
116	Mathew B. Brady	Washington, D.C.	April 26, 1864

SUPPLEMENT NUMBER THREE

117	Unknown	Unknown	1858 (?)
*118	Mathew B. Brady	Washington, D.C.	Feb. 23, 1861
119	Mathew B. Brady	(Washington, D.C.)	Feb. 9, 1864
120	Unknown	Unknown	1860
121	Mathew B. Brady	(Washington, D.C.)	1864
122	E. A. Barnwell	Decatur, Ill.	May 9, 1860
*123	Mathew B. Brady	Antietam, Md.	Oct. 2, 1862
124	Unknown	Springfield, Ill.	1860

SUPPLEMENT NUMBER FOUR

125	(Government photographer)	Washington, D.C.	April 29, 1861
126	Unknown	Fredericksburg, Va.	
127	Mathew B. Brady	Washington, D.C.	Feb. 9, 1864
128	Mathew B. Brady	Washington, D.C.	April 20, 1864
129	Mathew B. Brady	Gettysburg, Pa.	Nov. 19, 1863
130	Gurney & Son	New York, N. Y.	April 24, 1865
A.	Unknown	Virginia	
*B.	Unknown	Washington	

*Stereoscopic photograph.

SIX-CENT LINCOLN STAMP
1870-88208
SAMPLE

The six-cent Lincoln stamps of the 1870-88 issue are perhaps the most difficult to classify due to their many colors and printings on different type paper.

The six-cent Lincoln is described as follows: "On a delicately lined ground appears a dark rectangular mass of color, with heavy side projections nearly one-third of the length, on which is the bust of Lincoln in an elliptical medallion, surrounded by a panel bearing the words 'U. S. Postage.' Below the medallion, on a wavy ribbon with forked ends, are the words 'Six-cents,' in white capitals, separated by a large white Arabic figure '6'."

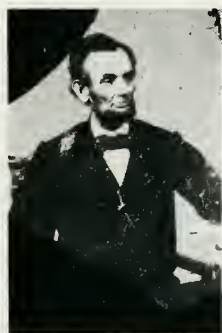
A further classification might read denomination 6-cents, subject Lincoln, presentation left profile, original artist Volk, and color red.

The six-cent Lincoln first appeared under the issue of 1870 (April 9 to 30), however, special printings were ordered from 1880-83 by the Post Office Department. In many cases the paper was the same as the earlier issue making the special printings extremely difficult to identify. Some denominations, however, can be distinguished because the stamps were printed on soft paper or by shades of color as some stamps are deeper and richer than the regular issue.

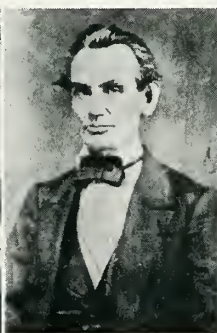
The six-cent Lincoln designated as A 47 was re-engraved. Three instead of four vertical lines between the edge of the panel and the outside of the stamp can be noted. Likewise, the first four vertical lines of the shading in the lower part of the left ribbon were made more distinct.

The six-cent Lincoln of 1870-88 can be classified as follows:

A 47	6c carmine	with grill	137
A 47	6c carmine	no grill	148
A 47a	6c dull pink	yellowish paper	159
A 47a	6c dull rose	hard white paper	170
A 47a	6c pink	soft porous paper	186
A 47a	6c dull rose	(re-engraved)	195
A 47a	6c rose	(re-engraved)	208



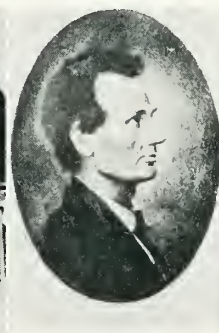
121



122



123



124



125



126



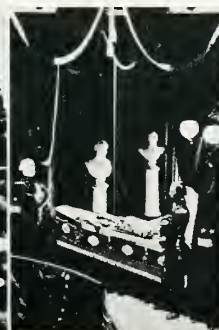
127



128



129



130



A



B

Jan. 1957

where Mr. Lincoln was staying, up Fifteenth street, where it countermarched and returned to Pennsylvania avenue, where it halted opposite Willard's Hotel. The military now formed on two sides of the hotel, and the whole *mise en scene* was most animating and effective.

"At half-past twelve Mr. Buchanan arrived in the state carriage with liveried servants. Alighting at the ladies' door of the hotel, he proceeded to Mr. Lincoln's room. After a brief conversation they entered the carriage, the military presenting arms at their appearance, and the band playing 'Hail Columbia.' Senators Baker and Pearce were in the same carriage. The procession then moved in the following order:

"Aids. Marshal-in-Chief. Aids. A National Flag with appropriate emblems. The President of the United States, with the President Elect and Suite, with Marshals on their left, and the Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia (Colonel William Selden), and his Deputies on their right. The Committee of Arrangements of the Senate. Ex-Presidents of the United States. The Republican Association. The Judiciary. The Clergy. Foreign Ministers. The Corps Diplomatique. Members elect, Members and ex-Members of Congress, and ex-Members of the Cabinet. The Peace Congress. Heads of Bureaus. Governors and ex-Governors of States and Territories, and Members of the Legislatures of the same. Officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Militia, in full Uniform. Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution, of the War of 1812, and subsequent periods. The Corporate Authorities of Washington and Georgetown. Other Political and Military Associations from the District and other parts of the United States. All organized Civil Societies. Professors, Schoolmasters and Students within the District of Columbia, Citizens of the District and of States and Territories.

"The military escort was under the escort of Colonel Harris, Colonel Thomas and Captain Taylor. Mr. Buchanan looked very grave, and scarcely opened his lips, while President Lincoln was pale and composed. The carriage in which the two Presidents rode was entirely surrounded by military, in order to prevent the possibility of any attempt at violence. We will now leave Presidents Lincoln and Buchanan on their ride, and proceed in advance to the Capitol.

"At five minutes to twelve, Vice-President Breckinridge and Senator Foot, of the Committee of the Arrangements, entered the Senate Chamber, escorting the Vice-President, Hamlin, to his seat on the left of the Presidential Chair. Mr. Hamlin had walked with a friend to the Senate Chamber just as a private citizen—offering a marked contrast to the military pomp of Mr. Lincoln's progress. As the clock with its twelve shocks of sound proclaimed noon the hammer fell, and the Second Session of the Thirty-Sixth Congress was no more.

"Vice-President Breckinridge then took leave of the Senate over which he had so worthily presided, and administered the oath to his successor, Hannibal Hamlin, and conducted that gentleman to the Chair. At this minute the Corps Diplomatique entered the Chamber, and their gay costumes gave an additional brilliancy to the scene. The *tout ensemble* now was very striking—in one promiscuous conversation were men of all parties—Wigfall, Chase, Crittenden, Wade and Wilson were in one group, all chatting as though they had never differed in opinion.

"At thirteen minutes to one o'clock the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States of America were announced by the doorkeeper of the Senate. On their entrance, all on the floor rose, and the venerable Judges, headed by Chief Justice Taney, moved slowly to the seats assigned them, immediately to the right of the Vice-President, each exchanging salutes with that officer in passing the chair.

"At ten minutes past one an unusual stir outside announced the arrival of the President, and in five minutes more the Marshal-in-Chief, Major French, entered the Senate Chamber, ushering in the Presidents, Buchanan and Lincoln.

"Senators Foot and Baker followed them. Mr. Lincoln then, with Mr. Buchanan, Foot and Baker, went straightway to the President's Room on the Senate Floor, where the dust, with which they were all covered, was brushed

off. He then re-entered the Senate Chamber, and the line of procession was formed to the Portico in the following order:

"Marshal of the District of Columbia, Judges of the Supreme Court, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, Committee of Arrangements, President of the United States and President elect, Vice President, Secretary of the Senate, Senators, diplomatic corps, heads of departments, Governors, and others in the chamber. When the word was given for the members of the House to fall into line of the procession, a violent rush was made for the door, accompanied by loud outcries, violent pushing and great disturbance. In other respects the crowd behaved themselves with exemplary propriety.

"After the procession had reached the platform, Senator Baker introduced Mr. Lincoln as President of the United States to the vast assemblage before him. He was received with cheers. After a minute's pause, the President, Lincoln, put his hand in his pocket, and taking from it a pair of spectacles, read his Inaugural Address, which the reader has doubtless read every word of, but which he will find epitomized in another column.

"President Buchanan and Chief Justice Taney listened with the utmost attention to every word of the Address, and at the conclusion the Chief Justice administered the usual oath, on taking which Mr. Lincoln was heartily cheered. Chief Justice Taney was much agitated—as well he might be, for this was the eighth President to whom he had administered those solemn

(continued on page 4)

OFFICIAL STAMPS—LINCOLN 6¢



State 060



Justice 0107

When the franking privilege was abolished to take effect on July 1, 1873, the Postmaster General, as required by law, provided a series of stamps for each of the executive departments of the government. These stamps were of special design and were to be used for the prepayment of postage on official matter. The denomination of the departmental Lincoln stamp is six-cents and the portrait (left profile) was made from a bust by Leonard Volk.

No.	Department	Color
04	Agriculture	yellow
013	Executive	carmine
018	Interior	vermillion
*099	Interior	vermillion
028	Justice	purple
028a	Justice	bluish purple
*0107	Justice	bluish purple
038	Navy	ultramarine
038a	Navy	dark blue
060	State	bright green
075	Treasury	brown
*0110	Treasury	brown
086	War	rose
*0117	War	rose red

*Printed by the American Bank Note Company in 1879 on soft porous paper. All other printings are by the Continental Bank Note Company on thin hard paper.

A description of the stamps follow: "In design, the official stamps for the . . . department do not differ materially from those issued for sale to the public. The profile busts are retained; but each stamp has at the top the name of the particular department for which it was provided instead of the words 'U. S. Postage.'"

Other subjects appearing on the official stamps were: Franklin (1), Jackson (2), Washington (3), Stanton (7), Jefferson (10), Clay (12), Webster (15), Scott (24), Hamilton (30), Perry (90) and Seward (\$2, \$5, \$10 and \$20).

The departmental stamps for the Post Office Department carried large black numerals instead of faces.

On May 1, 1879 the official stamps were supplanted by the penalty envelope and on July 5, 1884 they were declared obsolete.

Philatelic "Whodunit" Of The 1870's Concerns Lincoln And Two Contemporary Sculptors

Earl C. Kubicek

It has been a point of discussion, among the philatelic experts, as to whether or not the portrait of Lincoln, used on the 6c issue of 1870 to 1888, was taken from a bust modeled by Leonard Wells Volk or from the work of his equally talented contemporary, Thomas D. Jones.

The final outcome, if there ever be one, will be of interest only to the experts, but the story of the two men involved—Volk and Jones—is worthy of more than just a passing glance, for each had in him something of the "earthiness" of Lincoln himself and their careers were marked by "Horatio Alger" touches.

Thomas D. Jones was born in Oneida County, New York, December 12, 1811. He first followed his father's trade as a monument cutter. When 20 years of age the Jones family removed to Granville, Ohio where young Thomas worked as a stonecutter on the Ohio Canal.

Although largely self-educated he did, for a brief period of time, teach school. He also took a short course in the Fine Arts.



When his talents as a sculptor gained him enough recognition he returned to New York. After six years he again returned to Ohio settling in Columbus where he opened a studio.

He had secured the patronage of such worthies as Taylor, Scott, Clay, Webster, and Breckenridge, doing a bust of each. Jones was described by a friend as "entirely original with a great love for the heroic and the classic in art, in looks, dress and action always dramatic."

He further described the sculptor as having long hair piercing eyes over-shadowed by a broad-brimmed hat and wearing a shawl or blanket over his left shoulder in the fashion of a Roman toga.

Leonard Wells Volk was born in Wellstown, N. Y. November 7, 1828 where, at the age of 16, he became an apprentice in his father's marble cutting shop at Pittsfield. In 1848 he removed to St. Louis.

Stephen A. Douglas, a cousin of Volk's wife, aided Volk in study abroad, principally in Italy. Upon Volk's return to this country he and his family settled in Chicago where he established himself in a studio in the Portland Block.

In a New York "Tribune" of April 1865 it was noted:

"At this time when the name of Lincoln is on every tongue and his memory in every heart, anything that recalls vividly to the eye the features of the honored martyr is particularly welcome, and will be gazed upon by thousands with mournful interest.

"The bust executed by T. D. Jones of Cincinnati was commenced about six weeks before Mr. Lincoln left Springfield enroute to occupy the presidential chair.

"The last sitting was given only two days before his departure.

"As a work of art it has high merit—as a portrait it is truly a facsimile. It is bold and grand in outline; it is modeled with exquisite skill; its expression is faithful to life and it is characteristic in its whole contour and in every line of elaborate manipulation.

"It is but very rarely that so successful a portraiture is achieved in plaster, but in this we recognize individuality of, as well as the closest resemblance to the subject . . .

"For some reason or other, this fine and very important work of art seemed destined to remain in obscurity and but for the intervention of Henri L. Stuart of this city, it would have probably remained unknown until now."

The news story then went on to state that Mr. Stuart had copies of the bust for sale, but had sent one to Mrs. Lincoln, and further that copies would be on display at the offices of the Tribune as well as elsewhere.

The article concluded with the statement: "Mr. Jones is at present engaged, we understand, upon a full-length, life-sized statue of President Lincoln for which he made careful and elaborate studies while engaged upon the bust."

Volk, for his part, first met Lincoln, appropriately enough, in Lincoln, Ill. in 1858. It was at this meeting that Volk proposed a bust to Lincoln who agreed and promised to make himself available for sittings when the opportunity afforded itself.

Nearly two years passed before the two met again. Volk had just returned to Chicago from Washington, D. C. and noted that Lincoln was in the city. On March 26, 1859, the Chicago "Tribune" announced in its columns:

"Personal—Hon. Abraham Lincoln is in this city as counsel in an important suit before the United States District Court."

The "important" suit was that of William S. Johnson vs. William Jones and Sylvester Marsh. This is better known as the "Sand Bar" Case.

The subject of the litigation was an accretion of land on the lake shore north of the government pier at the mouth of the Chicago River. The "Sand Bar" Case came to a conclusion on April 4, with a verdict for the defendants. (Messrs.

Lincoln, Fuller, Higgins, and van Arman).

Following up on the promise of several year's standing, Volk set up a series of appointments for Lincoln at his studio on the fifth floor of the Portland Block. These were to be just following breakfast—a rather appropriate time inasmuch as there was no elevator service. Volk later said that there was never a time when Lincoln was late for an appointment.

Lincoln's sittings were between March 23 and April 4, 1860. On the occasion of his first visit, Lincoln explained to Volk that he had never sat for a sculptor or painter and accordingly was placing himself in his hands.

On the first morning Volk took measurements of Lincoln's head and shoulders. He advised his sub-

ject that, on the following morning, he would make a cast of his face.

While this later action was somewhat disagreeable to the subject no American sculptor has contributed so much to our understanding of how Abraham Lincoln really appeared in flesh as did Leonard Volk by his action in making a life-cast of Lincoln.

One single study—the Lincoln life-mask—allows Volk's name to be associated with Houdin, the French sculptor, who made the famous life-mask of George Washington.

Volk describes Lincoln's reactions to the making of the life-mask, in part, as follows:

"He sat naturally in the chair when I made the cast and saw every move in a mirror opposite as I put the plaster on without interference with his eyesight or his free-breathing through his nostrils. It was about an hour before the mold was ready to be removed and, all being in one piece with both ears perfectly taken, it clung pretty hard as the cheekbones were higher than the jawbones at the lobe of the ear.

He bent his head low and took hold of the mold and gradually worked it off without breaking or injuring it."

The Chicago "Press and Tribune" in its issue of March 29 noted:

"L. W. Volk, at his studio in the Portland Block, has just finished admirable portrait busts of the Rev. Dr. Patterson and Hon. Isaac N. Arnold. He is now at work on a bust of the Hon. Abraham Lincoln."

Lincoln's love for the poets is well known and his ability to quote from many of them is a matter of record. It could be noted that, long before public opinion had placed a very high value upon the work of Fitz-Greene Halleck, Lincoln had already expressed his admiration for Halleck's work.

